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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention concerns novel polyurethane (PUR)-adhesives that, due to good antenna-values (antenna im-
pedance) and insulation resistance in combination with good
mechanical properties and reduced blister formation tendency,
are especially well suited for the direct glazing of car-
panes with integrated antennas.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The requirements that adhesives for the direct
glazing in vehicle manufacturing have to meet are steadily
extended such that an adhesive has to fulfill several func-
tions. One important additional property consists in that the
adhesive for the assembly of vehicle panes with integrated
antenna shall not affect the radio reception, and a further
additional property consists in that contact corrosion shall
be eliminated by the adhesive.

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Today an adhesive that is suitable for the appli-
cation in connection with antennas, i.e. an adhesive with
good antenna impedance, and that has low conductivity can
only be achieved by drastic reduction of the conductive fill-
ers (e.g. carbon black). This, however, results in that the
optimal adaptation of the rheological properties, in particu-
lar the non-sagging, as well as the achievement of good me-
chanical properties is limited, since the rheological as well

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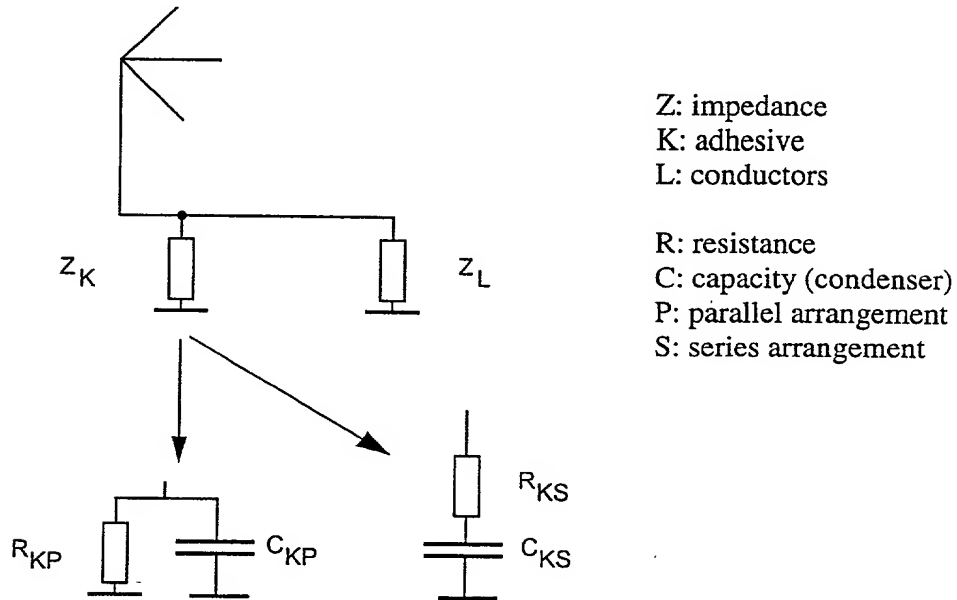
as the mechanical properties depend from the kind and amount of the fillers.

The impedance problem on which the invention is based can be described as follows:

5 Panels carrying simultaneously antennas (antenna panels) comprise conductor structures that are in the panels or on the surface of the panels. Said antenna conductors are guided to the border of the panels, in order to be connected with the cables starting from said place. Said connections and bus bars at the borders of the panels can by chance or by intent come into contact with the adhesive used for the panels or said connections and bus bars can entirely be covered with said adhesive. By the adhesive, an additional impedance to the mass is formed, that is observed as blind component and active component. This results in a weaker received power. On the other hand, this also favours the oscillation transfer from the vehicle body to the antenna resulting in back ground noise.

Description of impedance:

Antenna Impedance: Equivalent-circuit diagram showing the influence of the adhesive



The above presented scheme describes the basic situation. (R_{KS} represents: resistance (R) caused by the adhesive, in a series arrangement as model).

The antenna is loaded with the impedance Z_K caused by the adhesive and the impedance of the system itself (conductors) Z_L . By the additional impedance Z_K caused by the adhesive, the available signal voltage is reduced. This results in a worse received power.

For the impedance two equivalent-circuit diagrams are possible that both are applied. The parallel arrangement with the factors R_{KP} and C_{KP} , or the series arrangement with the factors R_{KS} and C_{KS} .

Said models can be converted into one another.

The impedance thus can be described by a resistance (R) and a capacity (C). Resistance and capacity are dependent on the frequency.

Between said factors the following relations exist:

$$R_{KS} = \frac{R_{KP}}{1 + \omega^2 C_{KP}^2 R_{KP}^2} \quad \text{and} \quad C_{KS} = \frac{1 + \omega^2 C_{KP}^2 R_{KP}^2}{\omega^2 C_{KP} R_{KP}^2}$$

whereby ω represents the angular frequency ($= 2\pi \cdot \text{frequency}$).

The two factors (R_{KP} and C_{KP}) or the factors deduced from said factors are now calculated in the automobile producing industry and are determined as standard values for adhesives to be used on panes, in particular wind screens (direct glazing adhesives).

The goal of the present invention thus was to provide adhesives that, without any reduction of the amount of conductive fillers, guarantee good antenna impedance and low conductivity in combination with high mechanical properties, and that are therefore very well suited for the joining of base metals and direct glazing.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Hence, it is a general object of the invention to provide an adhesive that comprises at least one filler (filler comprising adhesive), said adhesive comprising a prepolymer consisting of a polycarbonate prepolymer with a polycarbonate polyol radical having an average equivalence weight

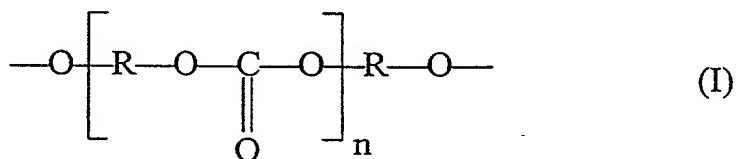
(molecular weight per OH-group in the polyol) of about 100 to about 1000, in particular about 250 to about 750, more preferred about 250 to about 500, or from a prepolymer mixture containing a respective polycarbonate prepolymer.

Said compositions can be one-component (1C) compositions or two-component (2C) compositions, and said compositions are especially well suited for the application close to or on antennas.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The at least one filler comprising adhesives of the present invention comprise a prepolymer consisting of a polycarbonate prepolymer with a polycarbonate polyol radical having an average equivalence weight (molecular weight per OH-group in the polyol) of about 100 to about 1000, in particular about 250 to about 750, more preferred about 250 to about 500, or from a prepolymer mixture containing a respective polycarbonate prepolymer. Preferred polycarbonate prepolymers comprise a polycarbonate diol radical.

The inventive adhesives can be present as one-component or two-component compositions. They preferably contain in the prepolymer an amount of at least one polycarbonate diol radical of the following formula I:



wherein R represents a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic radical, a saturated or unsaturated cycloaliphatic radical, an araliphatic radical or an aromatic radical, all radicals (as far as possible) with 3 to 10 carbon atoms, and

$n = 1$ to 8, preferably 2 to 5.

Preferred polycarbonate diols from which respective prepolymers result thus contain 1 to 8, preferably 2 to 5 polycarbonate groups and they had been obtained from linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic, saturated or unsaturated cycloaliphatic, araliphatic aromatic diols with 3 to 10 carbon atoms, whereby saturated aliphatic diols are preferred.

Besides of the above mentioned diols also the use of small polyethers for the production of polycarbonate polyols is possible, however not preferred.

If polycarbonates resulting from short chain aliphatic diols are used, in particular diols with 3 to 6 carbon atoms, it is preferred that they are branched. Furthermore polycarbonate diols with average molecular weights of about 500 to about 1500, in particular about 500 to about 1000 are preferred, although longer chain polycarbonate diols lead to an improvement of the impedance, however to a minor extent.

For an improvement of the impedance it is furthermore essential that the prepolymers are incorporated into the network, and that they are not present in an inactive form, e.g. as precipitate. Particularly preferred prepolymers resulting from polycarbonates therefore are prepolymers with the above-mentioned characteristics.

The prepolymer in the one-component system is reactive with water (ambient humidity) and carries as end groups e.g. isocyanate groups, silane groups etc. Besides of

the polycarbonate polyol radical that preferably comprises polycarbonate diol radicals, said prepolymer can contain further polyol radicals. Said polyol radicals preferably, in particular for one-component systems, stem from polyether polyols, in general polyether polyols with a functionality between 1.5 and 3 and a molecular weight between 400 and 20'000. Such further polyols are in general present in amounts of from 5 to 85 % by weight, preferably 10 to 75 % by weight, referred to the total weight of the adhesive.

It is particularly preferred that the polycarbonate diol radicals and the other polyol radicals in the prepolymer are present in separate molecules, that is not as mixed molecules that contain, in the same molecule, polycarbonate chains as well as e.g. polyether chains.

The amount of polycarbonate polyol radicals (referred to polycarbonate polyol) is from 0.1 to 45 % by weight, preferably 1 to 30 % by weight, particularly preferred 2 to 25 % by weight, referred to the whole amount of adhesive. The polycarbonate polyol used for the production of the prepolymer can be present in liquid or in solid form and it is preferably produced by transesterification of a low molecular, carbonate group containing compound such as e.g. diethyl carbonate, propylene carbonate etc., with a short chain diol such as e.g. 1,4-butanediol, 1,6-hexanediol etc.

The production of isocyanate groups containing PUR-prepolymers is known. It is usually performed at temperatures between 25°C and 100°C and possibly in the presence of a catalyst, e.g. dibutyl tin dilaurate. In most cases, said production is performed in about stoichiometric ratio, i.e. with preferably 1.5 to 2.1 isocyanate groups per H-active group in form of two or more isocyanate groups containing monomers.

The production of prepolymers terminated by silane groups can be made in an analogous way or by subsequent reaction of an isocyanate groups containing prepolymer with an aminosilane or a mercaptosilane.

5 The fillers contained in the adhesive system are preferably structure forming fillers, in particular conducting structure forming fillers. The fillers are usually present in total amounts of about 10 % to about 80 % by weight, preferably in total amounts of about 20 % to about 50 % by weight, and much preferably in total amounts of about 30 % to about 40 % by weight, whereby usually at least 3 % by weight, preferably 10 % by weight of the fillers are conductive fillers, in particular carbon black (all percentages are referred to the total weight of the adhesive). It is of course also possible that all fillers are conductive fillers, preferably carbon black, present in the amounts mentioned above for the total filler content.

15 Examples for fillers are chalks, kaolins, silicates, and in particular carbon black. Thixotropic fillers are aerosil, and soccal-chalks.

20 Carbon black is a preferred filler since it is cheap and has very good structure giving properties. Furthermore carbon black of which only a minor part is oxidized is characterized by a high adsorption capacity for CO₂ which is in particular essential for a blister-free curing of isocyanate-terminated prepolymers with water or ambient humidity, respectively. It is therefore a great advantage of the inventive adhesives that they can comprise large amounts of conductive carbon black.

25 The adhesives of the present invention that are based on polycarbonate prepolymers can also be present as two-component (2C) systems, in particular with diamine, diol and/or water in the curing component.

In particular for the curing with water, the CO₂-adsorption in carbon black containing 2C-systems is a very important advantageous additional effect.

A 2C-adhesive with a resin component containing polycarbonate diol and polyisocyanate as curing component, in particular diisocyanate, is also possible and leads to good results as long as the polycarbonate diol is the only present diol. In the presence of further diols in the resin component, however, undesired chain extension reactions with e.g. polyetherpolyols may occur that lead to a product with less good impedance.

The adhesive systems of the present invention can consist of the prepolymer of the present invention and a filler, in particular a structure giving filler, or they can optionally contain a further prepolymer or usual additive and auxiliaries, for example plastizisers, catalysts, latent curing agents, adhesion promoters, dyes, pigments, UV-absorbing agents, stabilizers, antioxidants, surface active additives, flame retarders, fungistatically active substances etc. The kind and amount of such additives is dependent from the use of the inventive compositions. During the production of the inventive compositions, it has to be assured that as few as possible humidity is introduced. All used components should be as free of water as possible.

Besides of good antenna impedance and high insulation resistance, the adhesive of the present invention also effects higher mechanical property values, in particular of the modules, as well as reduced blister formation tendency. A reasonable explanation seems to be that the polycarbonate polyole radical forms hydrogen bonds and therewith enhances the mechanical properties.

The compositions of the present invention, dependent on the requirements, can be used for joining, sealing

or coating, and they are in particular applied in the vehicle manufacturing during the final assembly, in particular for the direct glazing of panes with integrated antenna. Since the adhesives of the present invention also effect high stiffening, they are also essential parts for the light-weight construction method in the vehicle construction.

Below, some examples shall be shown that further describe the invention. Said examples, however, shall not reduce the scope of the invention in any way.

Examples:

Raw materials used in the Examples:	obtained from:
MDI-prepolymer based on polypropylene triol, (m.w. \approx ca. 4500 g/mol, NCO-content \approx 2.3%)	Sika, CH
Plastiziser (diisodecylphthalate)	BASF Schweiz AG, CH
Carbon black	Degussa, DE
Kaolin	Cell Chemie AG
Thixotropic agent (organic)	Sika, CH
Sn-catalyst (dibutyltindilaurate)	MG Chemag AG
Hydrophobic silic acid	Degussa, DE

MDI = Methylenediphenyldiisocyanate

The fillers were dried at 130°C, for 48 hours.

DE = Germany

CH = Switzerland

Production of a prepolymer on NCO-basis

A reaction vessel was provided with polyol and plastiziser, and the mixture was heated to 80°C. Isocyanate (NCO/OH-ratio = 2) was added and the composition was mixed under nitrogen until the NCO-content changed for less than 0.05 % within half an hour. For the determination of the NCO-content, dibutylamine solution was added to the sample, and a back-titration was formed with hydrochloric acid.

Production of the adhesives

Compositions and features of adhesives (formulated with the specific prepolymer according to the invention = PC-prep.) are shown in Table 1 in comparison with a reference composition. The production took place in such a way that all components were compounded to a lump-free adhesive paste in a vacuum mixer. The adhesive was then filled into cartridges in the usual way.

Table 1: Information in percents by weight

Formulation	Reference	1	2	3
DIPD	11	11	11	11
MDI-prep.	40	38	35	30
Carbon black	15	15	15	15
Kaolin	20	20	20	20
Silicic acid	2	2	2	2
Thixotropic agent	10	10	10	10
PC-prep.	0	2	5	10
Catalyst	2	2	2	2

DIDP = plastiziser

Thixo = thixotropic agent

PC-prep. = polycarbonate prepolymer with the

5 following specification:

polycarbonatediol: 500 g/mole, based on di-
methylcarbonate and 1,6-hexanediol, (about 50 % by weight of
the PC-Prep.)

10 MDI: 250 g/mole (about 50 % by weight of PC-
prep.)

Results

Adhesive	Insulation Resistance [$\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$]	ϵ_r'				ϵ_r''			
		1 MHz	6 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz	1 MHz	6 MHz	100 MHz	500 MHz
Reference	$3 \cdot 10^7$	46.9	28.1	14.8	11.8	40.6	15.4	5.1	3.0
1	$3 \cdot 10^8$	17.8	14.6	10.6	9.4	3.9	2.6	1.8	1.2
2	$1 \cdot 10^9$	14.7	12.9	10.0	9.1	1.7	1.56	1.38	0.94
3	$3 \cdot 10^9$	15.8	13.7	10.5	9.6	2.26	1.83	1.48	1.02

whereby the dielectricity constant is $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r' - j \cdot \epsilon_r''$

Adhesive	Elongation [%]	Tensile Strengt [MPa]	E-Modules [MPa]			
			0.5- 5%	0.5- 25%	25- 50%	75- 100%
Reference	453	7.8	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.5
1	505	9.6	7.4	5.1	3.6	2.7
2	454	8.9	11.4	7.1	4.4	2.9
3	447	10.2	23.4	10.9	5.2	2.7

While there are shown and described presently
5 preferred embodiments of the invention, it is to be dis-
tinctly understood that the invention is not limited thereto
but may be otherwise variously embodied and practised within
the scope of the following claims.